

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, March 12, 1990

The House met at 12 noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We are grateful, O God, that Your love to us is overflowing and undeserved, that Your care and support for every person is without end. As we contemplate all the needs of the day with demands for resources and all the requests for attention, may we not lose the meaning and purpose of this gift we call life. In this our prayer, O God, we express the thanksgiving of our hearts and souls for Your providence to us, your constant benediction upon us in good times and bad, and for Your love that never lets us go. In Your name, we pray. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER] please lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BEREUTER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks announced that the Senate had passed bills, joint resolutions and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 511. An act to recognize the organization known as the National Academies of Practice;

S. 1543. An act to authorize the Board of Regents of Gunston Hall to establish a memorial to George Mason in the District of Columbia;

S. 2231. An act to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to extend the authority for titles I and II;

S.J. Res. 75. Joint resolution relating to NASA and the International Space Year;

S.J. Res. 262. Joint resolution designating March 1990 as "Irish-American Heritage Month"; and

S. Con. Res. 92. Concurrent resolution to Commemorate the Treaty of Amity and

Commerce of 1833 between the United States and Thailand.

## INDEPENDENCE FOR LITHUANIA A TIME FOR REJOICING AND HELP—NOT TIMIDITY

(Mr. LANTOS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I welcome with joy and delight the new and free and independent and sovereign Republic of Lithuania. However, I find the administration's tepid, timid, lukewarm, and awkward response to this—yet another—historic event to be both dismaying and discouraging.

The democratic transformation in Eastern Europe has been met with caution and vacillation, while the administration has made major concessions to the Chinese. Would it not have been better to send Mr. Scowcroft to raise his glass to salute the long-suffering Baltic peoples, rather than to toast the bosses of Beijing?

We should give credit to President Gorbachev for acquiescing in principle to the independence of Lithuania. A long road of tortuous negotiations clearly lies ahead between the tiny Republic of Lithuania and the huge Soviet Union. But if our bipartisan foreign policy of over four decades has any principled basis, our Nation must clearly welcome and applaud and encourage and assist the freedom loving people of Lithuania to achieve full independence in fact.

## UNITED STATES RECOGNITION OF LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE URGED

(Mr. BROOMFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, 124 brave Lithuanians did what 56 brave Americans did long ago when they signed the Declaration of Independence.

With raised hands, for all the world to see, Lithuania declared its independence from a great military power.

The American people have recognized their courage; the American Government should now recognize their independence.

Some will argue caution. But America must not be afraid to project its ideals. We must show the world that we place the same faith in self-determination that we did 200 years ago.

By recognizing Lithuania, America would simply recognize reality. Mr. Gorbachev should as well.

We in America have high hopes for Gorbachev. How he reacts to Lithuanian independence will show whether America's faith in him has been justified.

## WRONG-WAY QUAYLE

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, the taxpayers sent Vice President DAN QUAYLE all the way to Chile for the inauguration of the first democratically elected President in 20 years, and he paid his respects to the wrong President.

Instead of promoting the inauguration of Patricio Aylwin and the restoration of democracy in Chile, Vice President QUAYLE promoted defeated dictator Augusto Pinochet. Worse, QUAYLE gave Pinochet a forum to deliver a perverse justification for his brutal dictatorship.

Our distinguished Vice President spent the rest of his trip waving and smiling at jeering Chileans and shopping for peculiar souvenirs.

Will Rogers once explained that "there's no trick to being a humorist when you have the whole Government working for you." Times have certainly changed. Today we have one Government official, Vice President QUAYLE, supporting a battalion of comics, from Jay Leno to the entire cast of "Saturday Night Live."

The comics should pay for QUAYLE's trips, not the taxpayers.

## COURAGE IN LITHUANIA

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago Joseph Stalin struck an infamous deal with Nazi Germany. Under this agreement—the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact—Central Europe was to be divided between the two totalitarian regimes. It was agreed that Adolf Hitler would conquer Poland, and the Soviet Union would have a free hand to annex the Baltic nations of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

While Germany's conquest of Poland ended with the close of the Second World War, the Soviet Union

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

kept a firm grip on the Baltic nations. At least, that was the case until this week.

In an unprecedented and courageous act of self-determination, the newly elected legislature of Lithuania has unanimously announced its independence. By a vote of 124 to 0, the Lithuanian legislature has expressed its unswerving determination to restore the independence that it lost in 1940.

Mr. Speaker, the new leadership of this fledgling State is not naive—it cannot afford to be. Lithuanians know they must be pragmatic as well as bold. The new government understands that it has to work with Moscow if its expressions of independence are to be more than empty words. The newly elected President, Dr. Vytautas Landsbergis—whom this Member has had the pleasure of meeting and talking with at length has expressed his willingness to cooperate with Moscow to ease this transition. According to President Landsbergis, "We have to sit down at the table. We are not going to be beating our fists, but we have to start settling accounts."

Mr. Speaker, because of the illegal annexation of the Baltic States 50 years ago, Lithuania has an unmistakable right to move to independence. The United States has never recognized the legitimacy of the Soviet occupation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. Their status within the Soviet Union, therefore, differs from the other republics of the U.S.S.R. During the dark decades of Baltic subjugation, the Baltic States have maintained their legations in Washington. It is altogether fitting, therefore, that we should rejoice with Lithuania at its moment of courageous action.

The Bush administration has demonstrated commendable leadership and diplomacy on this issue. While urging the Soviet Union to respect the wishes of the citizens of Lithuania, President Bush has called upon all parties to proceed carefully. According to the President:

The United States believes it is in the mutual interest of Lithuania, the Soviet Union, and all CSCE countries to resolve this issue peacefully. We call upon the Soviet government to address its concerns and interests through immediate constructive negotiations with the government of Lithuania.

Mr. Speaker, as ranking Republican on the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organization, this member would issue his congratulations to the newly independent State of Lithuania and its President, Dr. Vytautas Landsbergis. This member would also echo the pragmatic words of caution expressed by President Bush. It is in the Soviet interest to correct this 50-year-old wrong, and it is in Lithuania's interest while remaining steadfast in its assertion of in-

dependence, to act with all due prudence as it rejoins the family of independent and democratic nations.

#### UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT BIG EAST CHAMPIONSHIP

(Mr. GEJDENSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, first I would like to join with my colleagues in taking note of the great achievement in Lithuania as one of the few Members of the House with Lithuanian heritage. It is an exciting moment for us to watch the great victory of democracy and the people's commitment to freedom and independence in Lithuania.

But today I come to the floor with bragging rights. I am not a sports enthusiast, so I generally do not deal with sporting issues in the well of the House here.

Then I thought, second, there are not often times when Connecticut teams are quite as incredible as the team of the UConn Huskies are this season. Anyone who watched the final game of the Big East Championship and watched the defeat of Syracuse in a heart stopping 78 to 75 score understands what a great team this is.

For all of us, for myself in particular as a graduate of the University of Connecticut and as the Representative in Congress from Storrs, this is something that all of us are thrilled by and we wish them great luck and success in the NCAA tournament. They have done a great job so far and we are confident they are going to go all the way.

As an alumnus of the University of Connecticut and life-long fan of the Huskies, I would like to extend my congratulations to coach Jim Calhoun, 1990 Big East Coach of the Year, assistant coaches Howie Dickenman, Dave Leitao, Glen Miller, Scott Wissel, and to the proud players Chris Smith—the Tournament Most Valuable Player, Scott Burrell, Dan Syruilik, Lyman Depriest, Tate George, John Gwinn, Nadav Henefeld, Oliver Macklin, Steve Pikiell, Tim Pikiell, Rod Sellers, Marte Smith, Marc Suhr, Toraino Walker, and Murray Williams.

#### DEMOCRATS OFFER NEW IDEAS ON BUDGET, FOREIGN POLICY, AND SOCIAL SECURITY

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, what do DAN ROSTENKOWSKI, DICK GEPHARDT, and PAT MOYNIHAN have in common? Three things.

One, they are offering new ideas on the budget, foreign policy, and Social Security.

Two, they are Democratic Members of the U.S. Congress. And three, they are driving the White House and the Republicans crazy.

While the Democrats in Congress unveil fresh, bold, new initiatives, it is the White House that responds—not with substance—but often with personal attacks against our Members.

Chairman ROSTENKOWSKI's bold proposal to reduce the deficit, involving revenue, involving taxes, involving massive deficit reduction, a bold plan.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT], new foreign policy initiatives with the Soviet Union, doing more with Eastern Europe, recapturing the high moral ground.

PAT MOYNIHAN, reducing the payroll tax, doing something about Social Security, making it easier for every middle income American.

Mr. Speaker, these are bold proposals. Let us have constructive dialog with the White House. Let us really reduce some of these problems instead of always trashing them.

My hat is off to these men. They are the reasons why I am so proud and honored to be a Democratic Member of this esteemed body. It is the U.S. Congress that more often than not is providing the leadership in today's government. It is here where brave men and women are proposing original and creative solutions to the pressing problems facing our Nation.

□ 1210

#### ADMINISTRATION'S NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLAN DOES NOT IMPROVE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, last week the administration announced its new national transportation policy.

The President and Transportation Secretary Skinner called this a plan to improve the Nation's transportation system, but I sure do not, nor does Kentucky Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, chair of the National Governors Association's Transportation Committee.

Last Week Governor Wilkinson said that this plan, this new transportation plan, called for too much funding from the States and local governments and, conversely, relieved the Federal Government of too much of its historical financial support for creating and maintaining a national transportation system.

Mr. Speaker, in addition, there is one particular proposal in the plan which causes me concern, representing Louisville and Jefferson County, KY. The proposal would eliminate Federal operating assistance for urban mass transit systems.



All urban areas of the Nation need an affordable, reliable mass transit system, such as that provided by TARC, the Transit Authority of River City. It is especially important for residents of urban areas to have affordable and reliable public transit, because they tend to be older and less affluent than their suburban counterparts.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear to me that Congress must take a long, careful look at this plan before allowing it to become effective and, Mr. Speaker, I guess any national transportation plan is better than no plan at all, but in this case just barely.

#### COURAGEOUS BUDGET PLAN UNVEILED

(Mr. STARK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today is the beginning of a whole new budget debate because of a courageous plan unveiled over the weekend by our colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI].

In this plan, he asks the President to spend some popularity. I would turn that around and ask the President to invest some of his popularity, invest it in the education he talks about, stop talking about it, and spend.

I was as impressed with the specifics of the plan by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI] as I was by its broad scope. The reliance on environmental taxes that simultaneously provide revenue and encourage a cleaner society is a step in the right direction, and a theme woven throughout the fabric of this comprehensive plan which will get us to a surplus by 1995.

It is a challenge to all of us in government. It asks whether we are serious about getting the deficit down, and it asks whether we are ready to abandon the blue smoke and mirrors that have obscured the facts in this debate previously. It asks us, all of us, whether we have the courage to govern, and, Mr. Speaker, I suggest that we accept the challenge by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI] and support his plan and move ahead to eliminating the deficit.

#### INTRODUCTION OF SENSE-OF- CONGRESS RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES

(Mr. ROHRBACHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution, which will express the sense of Congress that all members of the Armed

Forces, male or female, who engage in combat should receive formal recognition for that service.

Mr. Speaker, women are playing an increasingly important role in our Armed Forces and although they are not allowed to join combat infantry units, they, nevertheless, are putting their lives on the line and this country should express its appreciation.

In Panama, male and female MP's, taking part in the action to liberate that country, put their lives in jeopardy, and conducted themselves with courage and professionalism. They deserve recognition for their gallantry. Similarly, those Americans, regardless of gender, who engage in combat in the future should receive the accolades and honors due individuals who take the ultimate risk for the sake of our country.

I hope my colleagues will join me in urging our military to ensure those who are defending this country, men and women, get fair recognition for their service in combat.

#### BRIGADIER GENERAL DONOHUE TO RECEIVE PROMOTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. LOWEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding achievements of Brig. Gen. Francis T. Donohue. On March 17, 1990, Brigadier General Donohue will be promoted to the rank of major general in the U.S. Army Reserve. His promotion is recognition of his longstanding commitment to the U.S. Army and to his local community.

In 1989, Brigadier General Donohue was appointed to the post of commander of the 77th U.S. Army Reserve Command at Fort Totten in New York City, where he serves with distinction. As the second deputy district attorney, he has taken great interest in the administration of justice in Westchester County. He has been actively involved in civic, business, and community affairs in Westchester County, and throughout the New York area.

Brigadier General Donohue's commitment to the U.S. Army and to the community has been unceasing for over three decades. His promotion is a great honor. It is an honor which is well deserved. I want to congratulate him here today, and wish him all the best in the future.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLA- TION CREATING UNITED STATES-PANAMA FREE-TRADE AGREEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to talk about an issue that has faded away in the minds of many

Americans, and that is the United States relationship with Panama.

I have introduced legislation recently that creates a United States-Panama free-trade agreement. It is the idea of Rogelio Novey, a Panamanian living in Washington and working at the Organization of American States.

Mr. Speaker, the needs of this country that has been devastated by Noriega and the economic embargo are very apparent, and the United States has, in my judgment, an obligation to help. Panamanian officials have suggested it is going to take over \$2 billion in foreign assistance from all countries to restore their nation's shattered economy and repair the damages incurred during the American invasion.

Recently President Bush unveiled a more reasonable proposal, \$500 million in assistance and an equal amount in loans and investment guarantees.

The first portion of this package, \$42 million worth, was approved by the Congress on February 7. While Mr. Bush's package is likely to gain support in the Congress, the burgeoning deficit and competing claims from Eastern European reform governments are going to surely limit the size of any approved package.

□ 1220

In any event, it is unlikely that United States aid alone is going to be large enough to reinvigorate the Panamanian economy.

Despite this bleak picture, there is something the United States could do to give the Panamanian economy an effective boost without significant cost. The Bush administration should move to negotiate a free-trade agreement giving Panamanian-produced goods duty free access to American markets. This agreement should be consistent with the generalized system of tariffs and trade and could be limited to a specific period of time or expire once Panama's economy has shown recovery.

By providing unimpeded access to American markets for Panamanian business, the United States would be giving particular help to the private sector, that segment of the Panamanian economy most devastated by the events in the past 2 years.

Duty free status for Panamanian goods would again make Panama an attractive center for foreign investors. In turn, increased foreign investment would help address two of Panama's other major problems: unemployment and foreign debt, now close to \$4 billion. The private sector, fueled by foreign capital and free access to United States markets, will undoubtedly grow and provide the jobs Panama's growing population desperately needs.

As more of its citizens are employed and the private sector strengthens, the

Panamanian Government would be better able to resolve its balance of payments crisis without neglecting the needs of its people.

This program to spur economic growth would yield important political benefits as well. The coalition government of President Guillermo Endara would show proven gains in the face of tremendous odds. Such gains would not be lost on the electorate.

More importantly, one would expect economic stability and growth to translate into political stability. A growing economy would help Panama avoid the problems of Latin America's other democracies, desperately attempting to consolidate democratic institutions in the face of economic disaster.

Concerns could be raised about the agreement's impact on American industries. However, due to the small quantity of Panamanian exports to the United States, \$340 million in 1987, the year prior to United States sanctions, the impact on American industries would be minimal.

A more valid concern is that this agreement might allow third country producers to benefit from duty free status by transshipping their products through the isthmus. To prevent such abuses, the agreement should stipulate that the product must be entirely Panamanian-produced or have had considerable value added in Panama.

Prior to United States sanctions in 1988, Panama enjoyed reduced United States duties through the generalized system of preferences and the Caribbean Basin Initiative. While the United States has already moved to eliminate sanctions and restore Panama to these important programs, the trade agreement outlined here should be more comprehensive, taking into account both Panama's pressing needs and the United States' special relationship to that nation.

Congress can, and should, improve a major package of foreign assistance for Panama's economy. It is unlikely, however, that this package alone will be large enough to rebuild the Panamanian economy. By entering into an agreement allowing Panamanian goods unimpeded access into its markets, the United States could take a major step toward revitalizing the private sector in Panama. We would, in effect, help the Panamanians help themselves.

Mr. Speaker, at this very moment, the President of Panama is fasting. He is fasting to demonstrate the extreme concern that he feels with the dire economic situation in his country. He is appealing for assistance.

The kind of assistance that I am proposing is a free-trade agreement. It is not a handout. It is not an aid package. It is simply an economic free trade pact that would be of benefit to both countries.

Mr. Speaker, I also wish to make another point about the entire episode in the relationship between the United States and Panama. A lot of people have taken credit for the situation in Panama today without Noriega. President Endara is bringing democracy back and progress to the people of this great country.

I think President Bush deserves credit for this, as well as many others in the executive branch and the Congress. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GEJDENSON], the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD], Mr. HELMS, Mr. D'AMATO, and Mr. DODD, and many Latin Americanists in the House and the other body that have made a difference help with the situation, with this important strategic country and neighbors of ours.

But, Mr. Speaker, there is no one both in Washington and Panama that deserves more credit than Rogelio Novey in assisting United States policymakers in Congress, the media, and the executive branch of the perils of the Noriega year. Once again, the unsung hero is Rogelio Novey of the Organization of American States, a Panamanian. For the past 10 years, he actively was involved in the Panamanian resistance in this country, providing information to Members of Congress, strategizing about legislation in the Congress, providing advice to the executive branch, but in addition to that, making a real determined effort to give Panama opposition leaders when they came to Washington the needed exposure to the American media and American policymakers.

Mr. Speaker, I have not seen the name of Rogelio Novey as one of the heroes of this new United States-Panama relationship and new situation in Panama, perhaps because he is an employee of an international organization and because he never sought credit or headlines. But credit must be given.

His actions on behalf of his country have been as timely and effective, working both sides of the aisle. Rogelio also deeply understands the United States, since he was educated here and is married to a lovely American from Wisconsin. Without Novey, key embargo legislation against Noriega would not have passed. Without Novey, the Endara government would not have obtained early credibility in the United States.

But, Mr. Speaker, I made this statement because I have not seen the name of Rogelio Novey as one of the true heroes of the new Panama.

This free trade agreement is his idea and it is the best one yet to rebuild that country. Many legislative ideas affecting Panama and the United States Congress have been his. He is somebody that deserves credit, not

just from this Congress, but from his own government.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to once again acknowledge the major role played by this individual in easing this transition of Panama from being a dictatorship, a country that was devastated by Noriega, into a fragile democracy that needs our help.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to include a copy of my "Voices" essay, as well as a copy of H.R. 4091:

FREE-TRADE PACT WITH PANAMA WOULD  
REPAIR SHATTERED ECONOMY

(By Bill Richardson)

Panamanian officials have suggested it will take over \$2 billion in foreign aid to restore their nation's shattered economy and repair the damages incurred during the U.S. invasion. Recently, President Bush unveiled a more reasonable proposal: approximately \$500 million in aid and an equal amount in loans and investment guarantees. The first portion of this package, \$42 million worth, was approved by Congress on February 7th.

While Mr. Bush's package is likely to gain support in Congress, the burgeoning deficit and competing claims from East European reform governments will surely limit the size of any approved package. In any event, it is unlikely that U.S. aid alone will be large enough to reinvigorate the Panamanian economy.

Despite this bleak picture, there is something the U.S. could do to give the Panamanian economy an effective boost without significant cost.

The Bush Administration should move to negotiate a free-trade agreement giving Panamanian produced goods duty-free access to U.S. markets. This agreement should be consistent with the Generalized System of Tariffs and Trade and could be limited to a specific period of time or expire once Panama's economy has shown recovery.

By providing unimpeded access to American markets for Panamanian business, the U.S. would be giving particular help to the private sector, that segment of the Panamanian economy most devastated by the events in the past two years.

Duty-free status for Panamanian goods would again make Panama an attractive center for foreign investors. In turn, increased foreign investment would help address two of Panama's other major problems: unemployment and foreign debt (now \$4 billion). The private sector, fueled by foreign capital and free access to U.S. markets, will undoubtedly grow and provide the jobs. Panama's growing population desperately needs.

As more of its citizens are employed and the private sector strengthens, the Panamanian Government would be better able to resolve its balance of payments crisis without neglecting the needs of its people.

This program to spur economic growth would yield important political benefits as well. The fragile coalition government of President Guillermo Endara would show proven gains in the face of tremendous odds. Such gains would not be lost on the electorate.

More importantly, one would expect economic stability and growth to translate into political stability. A growing economy would help Panama avoid the problems of Latin America's other democracies, desperately at-



tempting to consolidate democratic institutions in the face of economic disaster.

Concerns could be raised about the agreement's impact on U.S. industries. However, due to the small quantity of Panamanian exports to the U.S. (\$340 million in 1987, the year prior to U.S. sanctions), the impact on American industries would be minimal.

A more valid concern is that this agreement might allow third-country producers to benefit from duty-free status by transshipping their products through the isthmus. To prevent such abuses, the agreement should stipulate that the product must be entirely Panamanian-produced or have had considerable value added in Panama.

Prior to U.S. sanctions in 1988, Panama enjoyed reduced U.S. duties through the Generalized System of Preferences and the Caribbean Basin Initiative. While the U.S. has already moved to eliminate sanctions and restore Panama to these important programs, the trade agreement outlined here should be more comprehensive, taking into account both Panama's pressing needs and the United States' special relation to that nation.

Congress can, and should, approve a major package of foreign assistance for Panama's economy. It is unlikely, however, that this package alone will be large enough to rebuild the Panamanian economy. But entering into an agreement allowing Panamanian goods unimpeded access into its markets, the U.S. could take a major step toward revitalizing Panama's private sector. We would, in effect, help the Panamanians help themselves.

#### H.R. 4091

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. CONSULTATIONS REGARDING A UNITED STATES-PANAMA FREE TRADE AREA.

The President is urged to initiate consultations with the Government of Panama to determine the feasibility and desirability of negotiations with such Government under the authority of section 1102(c) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (19 U.S.C. 2902(c)) for the purpose of entering into a reciprocal and mutually advantageous trade agreement creating a free trade area between the United States and Panama.

#### SEC. 2. SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

(a) DURATION OF AGREEMENT.—A trade agreement referred to in section 1 may not have effect after the 10th anniversary of the date on which it enters into force between the United States and Panama.

(b) WAIVER OF NEGOTIATION REQUEST BY PANAMANIAN GOVERNMENT.—Section 1102(c)(3)(B) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (19 U.S.C. 2902(c)(3)(B)) does not apply to a trade agreement referred to in section 1.

#### TV MARTI: A BAD IDEA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SKAGGS). The gentleman from Washington [Mr. SWIFT] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, I was informed late last week by the U.S. Information Agency that today or tomorrow they will conduct the tests that are required under law to demonstrate the technological feasibility of TV Marti. I think most Members are

unaware that in fact we even authorized a TV Marti. It was a provision buried deep in a bill that we passed some time ago.

Yet I think there are factors that come to bear here that should be laid out on the record for the body prior to final decisions being made to authorize and put TV Marti on the air. Let us go back and have a little history.

A number of years ago we authorized Radio Marti. That radio service to Cuba is on the air and has been for some time, essentially replacing a signal for Voice of America into the area with a different service that is aimed specifically at Cuba, carrying news, information, and entertainment programming designed specifically for consumption by the citizens of Cuba.

Radio Marti, there is evidence, has been effective. In a visit to Havana shortly before Christmas of last year I developed the definite impression that Radio Marti has provided a contrast with local indigenous broadcasting that has done a couple of things that are positive. One, I am told it has specifically improved the quality of Cuban radio. I am sure that the taxpayers of the United States are happy to have contributed to improving the quality of Cuban broadcasting to the Cuban people.

Perhaps more importantly, Cuban radio was carrying significant and relatively objective reports on the events in Eastern Europe, for example. One can reasonably question whether those reports would be as complete and objective, were it not they could have easily been impressed with information that was coming to Cubans on Radio Marti.

Now we have proposed TV Marti. Very frankly, I have the impression that it was proposed by people who think that TV is just an AM radio signal with pictures. There are some significant differences, primarily technical.

Certainly I can understand that someone might say if Radio Marti has been effective, let us make it more effective by adding pictures, by adding television. But the fact is it is not that simple. The reason that the tests that are taking place today or tomorrow are going to be so important is that a rather innovative method has been proposed for getting television signals into Cuba. I think it would not be too cruel to suggest that the proposal that is being made is clear proof that Rube Goldberg still lives.

□ 1230

Here is the program. An AM signal particularly, and a clear channel can travel for literally thousands of miles. A 50,000-watt AM station on a clear channel can broadcast halfway across the Pacific Ocean, and it can broadcast, if it does not run into mountains and so forth, across many, many

States in this country. An AM signal on United States territory can be received throughout Cuba.

A television signal does not travel that far. A television signal that is many hundreds of thousands of watts simply does not have the capacity to travel as far as an AM signal. One cannot get a reliable television picture into Cuba from a television station located in the gulf or even in Florida.

So what is being tested today is a television transmitter hung from a balloon tethered 10,000 feet in the air. We should not prejudice the tests. They will show whatever they will show. I am sure that USIA and the State Department will be honest in reporting the technical success or failure of this proposal.

But it does occur to anybody who has ever worked in a radio or a television station that this is going to be an extraordinarily difficult job to get a reliable and quality television signal into Cuba from a balloon hanging 10,000 feet in the air. If they use an omnidirectional signal, that is one that transmits equally in all directions, the signal will certainly come back and interfere with the broadcast signals of domestic television stations on that channel. If they use a directional signal aimed discretely at a certain point, it is difficult to understand how one stabilizes such a directional antenna from a balloon hanging 10,000 feet in the air.

The tests will, nevertheless, give us some indication on whether Rube Goldberg is going to work in this case.

What difference does it make to us? Is there anything at stake here? Clearly there is ample evidence that the Cuban Government is extraordinarily disturbed by this proposal. Why should we care? If it does not do anything to hurt the United States, one could argue rather strongly that there is no reason at all that we should care.

Let us see what the avenues are, what are the options that Fidel Castro would have if he chose to take some of the action that his government has indicated they will take if we begin regular broadcasts into Cuba.

First of all, he can jam the TV signal. That is not hard to do. We will have spent, I am told, \$18 million by the time this gets on the air to deliver television pictures to Cuba which they can jam at a substantially smaller cost than that. So what we have is confrontation, not pictures in Havana.

So what? It still does not hurt us beyond the expenditure of the \$18 million.

He can also, and has always had the technical ability to jam Radio Marti, so that it cannot be received by Cuban citizens. When Radio Marti was put on the air the Cubans responded in a number of ways, including new limitations on travel to Cuba by former

Cuban citizens. But essentially they did not choose to jam Radio Marti's signal, but they can do that. Again, it is not technically difficult particularly or a complicated thing to do.

So now we are beginning to lose something on our side, because Radio Marti is a service that is working technically, and is effective on the basis of information, and we can lose that.

In addition to that, Fidel Castro has suggested that if we are going to send what he would consider unwanted signals into his country, he would want to also educate American citizens by jamming signals here.

He cannot jam our television signals for the same reason we are having to hang a balloon in the air to even get a signal as far as Havana. The signal simply will not reach that far. But let us go back to those AM signals.

If we can reach halfway across our continent on a north/south basis with a clear channel radio signal of 50,000 watts, what can we do with 300,000 watts or 500,000 watts? It has already been demonstrated that we can do a lot of damage.

The evening signal, the night signal of WCCO in Minneapolis is currently being interfered with by broadcasts from Cuba. Minneapolis, MN, the Canadian border, broadcasts from Cuba. It is within the technical capacity, the demonstrated technical capacity of the Cuban Government to interfere massively in AM broadcasts in this country, particularly up the Mississippi River Valley clear to the Canadian border, but in a very real way virtually all over the United States this side of the Rocky Mountains.

Will the Cuban Government do that? We do not know. But I asked the State Department if they would come up and talk with me, and let me pass on to my colleagues some of the things that they suggested. I laid out to them what I have laid out here; no significant disagreement in any of those facts.

I asked: "Do you believe that Cuba is serious? Are they just huffing and puffing or are they serious about retaliation if in fact we put the TV Marti on the air?" Our State Department said that they had a number of options, the Cubans did, with regard to what they might do. But retaliation by jamming commercial AM radio stations in this country was certainly among them, and that it was entirely possible. They also agreed that the jamming of our television signals was probable, and that the jamming of Radio Marti was likely.

Then they said, however, it has been our experience with Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America and similar services that are provided that once a nation jams we must continue to send the signal. We must send it as long as is necessary until they stop jamming it, an article of policy in this

country with regard to these types of broadcasts.

If one thinks this through, if we broadcast and Fidel Castro jams the signal, we do not get television pictures into Cuba. If he jams Radio Marti, we then lose something we had, which is radio broadcasts into Cuba. And then if, as is likely, he also jams AM signals throughout the United States, we have lost a great deal in return for which we have confrontation, but no information getting into Cuba.

There is a very great sense that we are set on a path in which this Government, our Government, is volunteering the AM radio industry to be the shock troops in confrontation with Cuba.

□ 1240

They are also volunteering all of the Americans who listen to those radio stations to join in the effort of being shock troops in this confrontation.

It seems to me that it would be no problem whatever for this administration or any administration for that matter, should we find massive disruption in our AM signals, to blame that on Fidel Castro. He is not one of the more popular political figures in the United States. We would be happy to believe ill of him.

In fact, for some of the human rights violations that are going on these days in Cuba, we should.

But what do you do then once those AM signals are interfered with? Once the owners of those stations are registering protests, once the listeners to those stations are registering protests, what is it you say next?

It seems to me someone is going to say to the President, "Do something about it." And that raises the very serious question of what, in fact, do we do? That type of confrontation is one in which I think we all would want to measure with some care what are the positives and what are the negatives for us: The \$18 million expenditure, the inability of getting a television signal to Havana, the potential of losing what is working, Radio Marti's signal throughout Cuba, and the very great likelihood of disruption of AM commercial signals throughout our own country.

Here we are in the day when the Communist world is collapsing and when the Cuban Government must be feeling increasingly lonely day by day. Not a weekend goes by, this last weekend did not go by, without major changes that indicate an increased weakening of the Communist world.

What I believe that we as Members of Congress need to do is examine this very carefully, those of us who voted on the legislation, though many of us not even knowing that this particular provision to authorize Television Marti was within the legislation, need

to understand that equation: What we have to gain, what we have to lose, the potential for confrontation, and ask the question, "Is this confrontation over anything significant?"

I do not think it has had that kind of analysis. I call my colleagues' attention to it today, hope that they will make those evaluations and that they will listen very carefully for the report by this administration on the technological feasibility of this plan, that these things are known by this body and understood by this body, before we suddenly find ourselves in a confrontation from which it is going to be difficult for either side to withdraw.

The time to make that evaluation was probably several months ago. It is still not too late. But, depending on those tests today or tomorrow, we will reach the point of no return very soon indeed. We should not do so without having thought it through, which is something I submit, unfortunately, this body has not at this point had an opportunity to do.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Vermont) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. RITTER, for 60 minutes, on March 13.

Mr. DANNEMEYER, for 60 minutes, on March 20.

Mr. WALKER, for 60 minutes, each day on March 13 and 14.

Mr. McEWEN, for 60 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. RICHARDSON) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. LOWEY of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RICHARDSON, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. SWIFT, for 30 minutes, today.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Vermont) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

Mr. LEWIS of California.

Mr. CHANDLER.

Mr. GRADISON.

Mr. RINALDO in two instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. RICHARDSON) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. LaFALCE.



Mr. DINGELL.  
 Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.  
 Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.  
 Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.  
 Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.  
 Mr. STARK.

#### SENATE BILLS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, AND A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Bills, joint resolutions and a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 511. An act to recognize the organization known as the National Academies of Practice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1543. An act to authorize the Board of Regents of Gunston Hall to establish a memorial to George Mason in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on House Administration.

S.J. Res. 75. Joint resolution relating to NASA and the International Space Year; to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Science, Space, and Technology.

S.J. Res. 262. Joint resolution designating March 1990 as "Irish-American Heritage Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. Con. Res. 92. Concurrent resolution to commemorate the Treaty of Amity and Commerce of 1833 between the United States and Thailand; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ANNUNZIO, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following dates present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following title:

On March 7, 1990:

H.R. 2742. An act to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act, and for other reasons.

On March 8, 1990:

H.R. 4010. An act to provide the Secretary of Agriculture authority regarding the sale of sterile screwworms; and

H.R. 2749. An act to authorize the conveyance of a parcel of land in Whitney Lake, TX.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 13, 1990, at 12 noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2680. A letter the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a

review of the President's third special impoundment message for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685 (H. Doc. No. 156); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2681. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to modify the physical examination requirement for members of the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2682. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice), to improve the quality and efficiency of the military judicial system; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2683. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations to implement title III of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2684. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of Handicapped Special Studies Program—notice of final annual evaluation priorities, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(i); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2685. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his determination that continued nuclear cooperation with the European Atomic Energy Community [Euratom] is needed in order to achieve U.S. nonproliferation objective, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2155(a)(2) (H. Doc. No. 154); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2686. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Panama Canal Commission, transmitting the annual report of its compliance with the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1989, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2687. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the third edition of the Program and Management Improvement Recommendations (the Orange Book); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2688. A letter from the General Counsel, Office of Administration, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the annual report on activities under the Freedom of Information Act, calendar year 1989, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2689. A letter from the Secretary to the Board, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the annual report of its activities under the Freedom of Information Act, calendar year 1989, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2690. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2691. A letter from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to improve the administration of bankruptcy cases and to curb abuses by debtors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2692. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting notification of approval of a final demonstration project submitted by the Department of Agriculture, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 4703(b)(4)(B), (6); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

2693. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to make effective the Department of Transportation antidrug program rule for recipients of Federal mass transit assistance; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

2694. A letter from the Under Secretary, International Affairs and Commodity Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the second quarterly country and commodity allocation table showing current programming plans for food assistance under title II of Public Law 480, for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 1736b(a); jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Foreign Affairs.

2695. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his findings that substantial progress has been made in telecommunications trade talks conducted under section 1375 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, pursuant to Public Law 100-418, section 1376(c)(2)(B) (102 Stat. 1221)(H. Doc. No. 155); jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

2696. A letter from the Secretary to the Board, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the annual report on the ability of the railroad retirement account to pay benefits in each of the next succeeding 5 years, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 231u(a)(1); jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MOAKLEY: Committee on Rules. H.R. 849. A bill to amend title 1 of the United States Code to define the type of adjournment that prevents the return of a bill by the President, and to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to require the Clerk to make certain notifications to the Speaker; with amendments (Rept. 101-417, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CHANDLER:

H.R. 4240. A bill to require the Commissioner of Customs to provide annual national trade and customs law violation estimates and enforcement strategies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GILMAN:

H.R. 4241. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the earnings test for individuals who have attained retirement age, and to provide for an increase in the exempt amount under the

earnings test for beneficiaries who have not attained retirement age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 4242. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose an excise tax with respect to the issuance of Medicare supplement insurance policies which do not meet Federal standards, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. OAKAR:

H.R. 4243. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals a deduction for contributions made to candidates for public office; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SCHROEDER (for herself and Mr. MARTIN of New York) (both by request):

H.R. 4244. A bill to authorize certain construction at military installations for fiscal year 1991, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROHRBACHER:

H. Con. Res. 284. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that all members of the Armed Forces who were engaged in combat in Panama should receive an appropriate combat badge in recognition of their service to the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROH (for himself and Mr. GRAY):

H. Con. Res. 285. Concurrent resolution concerning the status of Namibia under the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

323. By the SPEAKER: Memorials of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, relative to the proposed closure of Ft. McClellan in Anniston, AL; to the Committee on Armed Services.

324. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, relative to aiding the peoples of Eastern Europe and elsewhere to continue their efforts for freedom; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

325. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, relative to Social Security trust funds currently being used to fund general government expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 796: Mr. BROOMFIELD.  
H.R. 905: Mr. LaFALCE.  
H.R. 1180: Mr. MRZEK.  
H.R. 1360: Mr. ROYBAL.  
H.R. 1505: Mr. ECKART.  
H.R. 1582: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey.  
H.R. 1676: Mr. McNULTY.  
H.R. 2500: Mr. TOWNS and Mr. RANGEL.  
H.R. 2926: Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland and Mr. KOLTER.

H.R. 2956: Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. PORTER, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. NAGLE, Mr. FISH, and Mr. WYDEN.

H.R. 3088: Mr. CONDIT.  
H.R. 3089: Mr. CONDIT.  
H.R. 3090: Mr. CONDIT.  
H.R. 3336: Mr. WALSH.  
H.R. 3349: Mr. DINGELL and Mr. HUNTER.  
H.R. 3383: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SIKORSKI, and Mr. MARKEY.

H.R. 3732: Mr. ASPIN, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. WELDON, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. CARR, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. KASTENMEIER, and Mr. DREIER of California.

H.R. 3733: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mrs. KENNELLY, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 3751: Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. PENNY, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. BATES, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. GRANT.

H.R. 3906: Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. WALSH, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. VOLKMER, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. WEBER, Mr. SMITH of Vermont, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. SANGMEISTER, and Mr. ROE.

H.R. 3933: Mr. WISE, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. FROST, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. DOWNEY, and Mr. DeFAZIO.

H.R. 4118: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.  
H.R. 4238: Mr. KILDEE.

H.J. Res. 54: Mr. GONZALEZ.  
H.J. Res. 156: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas and Mr. BUSTAMANTE.

H.J. Res. 413: Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DIXON, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. GEREN, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr.

McCLOSKEY, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. REGULA, Mr. RHODES, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. TAUZIN, Mrs. UNSOELD, and Mr. WALSH.  
H.J. Res. 439: Mr. BONIOR.

H.J. Res. 457: Mr. YATRON, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. SHAW.

H.J. Res. 486: Mr. McNULTY, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BATES, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. PALONE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. PRICE, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. WALSH, Mrs. SAIKI, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. GEREN, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, and Mr. FROST.

H. Con. Res. 173: Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. PORTER, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. NAGLE, and Mr. WYDEN.

H. Con. Res. 259: Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. PENNY, Mr. YATES, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. LaFALCE, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. STARK, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. CARPER, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GRAY, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. MRZEK, Mr. OBERSTAR, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. ROUEKEMA, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. BORSKI, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. JONTZ, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MAZZOLI, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. HENRY, and Mr. SABO.

H. Con. Res. 270: Mr. GRAY, Mr. WEISS, Mr. STUDDS, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MILLER of California, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. BRENNAN, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SMITH of Vermont, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. ROE, Mr. STARK, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. DYSON, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. MOODY, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. FISH, and Mr. SCHEUER.

H. Con. Res. 271: Ms. LONG, Ms. PELOSI, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. WOLFE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, and Mr. LANTOS.

H. Con. Res. 273: Mr. PANETTA and Mrs. LOWEY of New York.

H. Con. Res. 281: Mr. GALLO, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. McNULTY, and Mr. WALSH.

H. Res. 314: Mr. KOLBE.



## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## THE MEDIGAP REFORM ACT OF 1990

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Medigap Reform Act of 1990. This bill is designed to make three major improvements in the quality of policies sold in the private Medigap market.

First, it is designed to improve the financial value of private health insurance policies that may be sold to older Americans.

Second, it is designed to minimize unnecessary confusion among consumers about the benefits and value of private health insurance.

Third, it would eliminate unnecessary and costly duplication of coverage.

Four out of five senior citizens today own one or more private insurance policies to supplement Medicare coverage. The majority of these policies are commonly known as Medigap. They typically cover Medicare deductibles and copayments, and often cover benefits that are not covered by the Medicare Program, such as prescription drugs.

With Medigap premiums for comprehensive policies running as high as \$1,200 per year, seniors are forced to make fundamental sacrifices to purchase adequate financial protection.

The Federal Government has a basic responsibility to establish and enforce meaningful standards to provide consumers with minimum protection. After all, the Medigap industry developed as a direct response to gaps and changes in the Medicare Program.

To improve the value of Medigap policies sold to seniors, this bill would raise the minimum loss ratio standards required of individual and group policies, and would make substantial improvements in the enforcement of these minimum loss ratio standards. The minimum loss ratio for group policies would be increased from 75 to 80 percent. The minimum loss ratio for individual policies would be increased from 60 to 70 percent.

Issuers of Medigap policies would be required to file information needed to monitor compliance with loss ratio standards with the Secretary of Health and Human Services [HHS]. This information has already been defined by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners [NAIC] for purposes of reporting to States. The U.S. General Accounting Office [GAO] would perform periodic audits to determine loss ratio compliance and would report its findings to the Secretary.

The current regulatory structure for Medigap insurance is not working to promote consumers interests in most States. Despite NAIC efforts to improve the enforcement of minimum loss ratio standards, a substantial number of companies are still unable to meet the NAIC

targets and are nonetheless able to continue selling their products.

According to a recent study by the GAO, the 1988 loss ratios reported by one-third of commercial companies from individual policies were below the minimum standard of 60 percent. In other words, one-third of the companies were paying out less than 60 cents in benefits for every \$1 of premiums they received from their customers. Thus, in these cases, more than 40 cents per dollar is taken up in sales commissions, overhead, profits, you name it.

For group plans, GAO reported that two-thirds of commercial companies and one quarter of Blue Cross/Blue Shield plans were below the minimum standard of 75 percent.

Loss ratio standards, for better or worse, are essential for controlling rising Medigap premiums. Many seniors have recently expressed concern about the rising cost of their Medigap policies.

Last November, the GAO indicated that Medigap premiums were likely to rise 18 percent as a result of repealing of the Medicare catastrophic coverage program. Unfortunately for seniors, Medigap rates have increased as predicted. In some cases they have risen by more than 50 percent.

Mr. Speaker, Medigap premiums have increased for a number of reasons, including the rise in Medicare spending and the repeal of the Medicare catastrophic coverage program. However, premiums should not be permitted to increase because insurers are unable to control costs to meet minimum loss ratio standards.

The current State-run system for maintaining the value of policies for consumers through loss ratio minimum standards is not working. Meaningful enforcement of loss ratio standards would slow the increase of Medigap premiums.

The loss ratio provisions of this bill assume that seniors are entitled to a reasonable return on their insurance investment.

The Medigap Reform Act of 1990 would also minimize unnecessary confusion experienced by older consumers when they purchase or compare Medigap policies.

Under the provisions of this bill, all benefits covered by a Medigap policy would be defined with uniform language and in a uniform format. These provisions would help consumers compare policies.

This bill would build upon the NAIC model regulation and statute by requiring all Medigap policies to cover the minimum core of benefits.

In addition, policies would be permitted but not required to cover additional benefits defined by the Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, we all know how complicated the insurance market can be—even for educated consumers. But meaningless differences and unnecessary complications can and should be eliminated.

An example provided by the 1990 Minnesota Medigap insurance cost comparison study demonstrate the wide variation in premiums for identical coverage.

Example No. 2: An 85-year-old man who smokes would pay between \$328 per year—Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Minnesota—and \$650 per year—Continental General Insurance Co.—for identical basic coverage before riders.

He would pay \$1,468 per year—Minnesota Comprehensive Health Association—or \$2,527 per year—Mutual of Omaha—for identical extended basic coverage.

The Medigap Reform Act of 1990 would help consumers compare policies that cover identical or similar benefits. Consumers would have enough information to understand why premiums between policies differ. At long last, consumers would be given sufficient information to make informed purchasing decisions.

The Secretary of HHS would be required to define benefits that could be included in a Medigap policy including: coverage for the Medicare part A deductible; the part B deductible; copayments for skilled nursing facility days; coverage of prescription drugs; coverage of allowable charges under part B that exceeds the amount recognized under part B, and coverage for expenses incurred while travelling outside the United States.

Moreover, to recognize and promote innovation, an issuer of Medigap could apply to the Secretary for benefits not previously recognized by the Secretary as optional Medigap benefits.

Unnecessary and costly duplication is a third concern this bill is designed to address.

Seniors are buying more coverage than they need. A report recently issued by the American Association of Retired Persons found that 24 percent of seniors with private insurance in addition to Medicare have two or more policies. Even the Health Insurance Association of America, in its own 1989 survey, reported 15 percent of policy owners have two or more policies.

While the NAIC, in its consumer amendments adopted in 1989, recommended changes to limit the sale of duplicate policies, the NAIC's changes are virtually impossible to enforce unless a consumer files a complaint with the State insurance commissioner. It is hard to imagine that consumers would complain if he or she has been told that the new policy is necessary for some reason or another.

Even more troubling to me is the extent of Medigap sales to individuals enrolled in the Medicaid Program.

According to the American Association of Retired Persons, a staggering 51 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries also purchase private health insurance. This represents between 1.5 to 2 million seniors nationally. Medicaid typically covers the very benefits offered by most

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Medigap policies, such as deductibles and co-payments. By definition, a Medigap policy would duplicate Medicaid coverage.

The Medigap Reform Act of 1990 would prohibit the sale of conforming Medigap policies to owners of another conforming Medigap policy. It would also prohibit the sale of a Medigap policy to an individual entitled to Medicaid coverage.

Insurers would be required to certify, based upon the signed statement of the policyholder or certificate holder, that coverage was not duplicative. To enforce antiduplication provisions, the sale of all policies would be registered with the Secretary of HHS.

This bill also builds upon a number of consumer protection amendments adopted recently by the NAIC. For example, the bill would codify NAIC provisions pertaining to treatment of preexisting conditions, automatic change in benefits, guaranteed renewable policies, terms of cancellation, conversion right on termination of group policy and replacement of group policies. In addition, the bill would prohibit medical underwriting.

The provisions of this legislation would ultimately be enforced by a tax on noncomplying policies. The bill is designed to create meaningful incentives to promote compliance. It is structured to give insurers an opportunity to comply with Federal standards before a tax would be imposed. For example, companies that fail to comply with loss ratio standards would be permitted to provide refunds to policy or certificate holders before a tax would be imposed.

This bill would also limit the future sale of hospital indemnity and dread disease policies to senior citizens by requiring such policies to meet Federal Medigap standards. Current owners of such policies would not be affected.

The Medigap Reform Act of 1990 would establish minimum Federal standards and a Federal enforcement mechanism to be sure that standards are rigorously maintained. States would in no way be prohibited from pursuing other efforts to promote customer interests so long as the State activities complied with minimum Federal standards.

Mr. Speaker, there has not been a comprehensive, Federal initiative to reform the Medigap market since the Baucus amendments of 1980. While the Baucus amendments began to set standards for the market, we know all too well that problems persist.

Before closing, I would also note that I am receiving more and more complaints from non-Medicare beneficiaries—younger workers and their families—about misleading and deceptive health insurance policies.

This is another area and another issue, but if these complaints continue, I am sure that Federal legislation will soon be developed. These complaints involve such items as:

Health insurance provided to an employee through a company plan which provides that once an employee is disabled and laid off—that is, very sick—the insurance is canceled, a fact that was never explained to the employees;

The surprise withdrawal of health insurance companies from whole States or regions, leaving people with ongoing conditions—pregnancy, cancer, et cetera—uncovered and uninsurable.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of the Medigap Reform Act of 1990 to establish and enforce meaningful standards that would protect customers of Medigap policies.

#### PORTNOY AWARD TO PERRY SUMAS

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1990

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer a tribute to an outstanding community and business leader from Springfield, NJ, Mr. Perry Sumas. He has been honored by the Phil Portnoy Association with its annual Humanitarian Award for his many generous acts of kindness to people and institutions in New Jersey.

As president and chief executive officer of Village Supermarket, Inc., Mr. Sumas has distinguished himself as a leader in the food industry that employs thousands of men and women and provides our consumers with the widest possible selection of food in the world.

But Perry Sumas has given more to the community than his business expertise. Through his generosity, many fine institutions and charities in the Seventh Congressional District have been able to help the handicapped, provide wholesome recreation activities for the young and old, and establish themselves as outreach centers for families in need.

For his extraordinary efforts and generosity, Perry Sumas has been honored by such esteemed organizations as the American Cancer Society, the Valerie Fund, the Association for Retarded Citizens, Union Memorial Hospital, the United Cerebral Palsy League, B'nai B'rith, UNICO, the Union Police Benevolent Association and the Union County Police Chiefs Association.

Additionally Perry Sumas has received recognition from St. Constantine, St. James, St. Helen and Holy Trinity Churches in Union and Essex Counties for his unselfish and generous support of their parish programs.

I am pleased to join with my fellow citizens and members of the Phil Portnoy Association in honoring this distinguished and generous businessman and in congratulating Perry Sumas and his wonderful family on receiving this prestigious honor as the Humanitarian of the Year.

#### CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS MARY ANN CORNING

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1990

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge Members of the House of Representatives to join me in honoring Mrs. Mary Ann Corning, a retired educator who has served the people of Michigan and the Flint area with great distinction for more than 30 years.

After graduating from Central Michigan University with majors in art and English. Mary

Ann Corning continued her graduate work at both Central and Eastern Michigan Universities. She taught for 2 years in the Carman Ainsworth School District, and has been teaching art at Davison High School for the past 28 years. Over the past three decades, Mrs. Corning has earned a reputation for working diligently and doing her best to help as many children as she possibly could. She has continually gone above and beyond what is normally expected of educators, donating much time to helping children after school hours and supporting extracurricular activities. In addition to her teaching duties, Mrs. Corning has served with distinction in such roles as a class advisor, cheerleading coach, and art adviser for musical productions and other school functions. She has served as a judge in numerous homecoming parades, conducted art contests and served on the board of the Flint Institute of Arts and the Eastern Star.

Countless students who have come into contact with Mrs. Corning have come away with not only increased knowledge, but with a greater love of learning. The great enthusiasm she has shown in her teaching has served as a beacon for students and teachers alike.

On most afternoons, Mrs. Corning could be found working individually with students, helping them explore and become acquainted with the total art spectrum. Mrs. Corning is adored by her students and their parents. Her colleagues at Davison High School have benefited infinitely by working with her, and they hold her in very high esteem for her excellence in teaching and the personal affection she has shown each and every child she has worked with.

Mr. Speaker, before I was elected to public office, I was a school teacher in Flint, MI. I always tried to be a teacher like Mary Ann Corning. She is truly a shining example of the kind of dedicated, caring educator that our Nation needs more of. She has certainly made a positive difference in the lives of many people in a manner that we all should emulate. We in the Flint area are indeed blessed to have a person like Mrs. Corning living in our community, and we look forward to continue working with her to improve the quality of life for the people in this area.

#### THE RAIKZ FAMILY—REFUSENIKS FIGHTING FOR EXIT VISAS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1990

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KOSTMAYER] and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MILLER], cochairmen of the Congressional Call to Conscience Vigil for Soviet Jews, for their part in organizing the 1990 vigil. This annual event provides us the opportunity to bring to our colleagues' and the Nation's attention the plight of prisoners of conscience and other persons who are seeking freedom and emigration from the Soviet Union.

Last year, 71,196 Jews received permission to emigrate, the highest recorded figure since



1968. Yet many remain behind. Today, I want to share with my colleagues the plight and our concern for Dr. Vladimir Raiz, his wife Carmella, and their two children who have repeatedly been denied exit visas.

The Raiz family who first applied for visas in 1972, are reportedly the longest standing refuseniks, having been denied permission to emigrate for over 17 years. Dr. Vladimir Raiz was employed as a molecular biologist at the Moscow Institute of Molecular Biology until his dismissal in June 1972. Raiz' application for an exit visa has been denied on the grounds of access to state secrets, even though he has not dealt with classified material since 1965. Twenty-five years have passed and after so many years the information to which he may have been exposed would certainly be of little value. In fact, the Moscow Institute has certified that the research he conducted is no longer classified.

During their years in refusal, Vladimir and Carmella have become religiously observant and serve as leaders in the refusenik community. They have organized seminars on Jewish culture, religion, modern Israel and Hebrew. For this, the family has been targets of slanderous articles and impromptu raids by the KGB. Their personal property and Hebrew teaching materials have frequently been confiscated. It is obvious that the treatment of the Raiz family is, at best, inconsistent with the general trend of reform now occurring in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Speaker, during their 18 years in refusal, the Raiz family has displayed tremendous faith that they will someday be allowed to emigrate to Israel. As individuals committed to the struggle for human rights in our country and around the globe, we must continue our efforts to secure their release. We know that relations between our Nation and the Soviet Union can never be satisfactory until Soviet refuseniks are allowed to live where they wish, in peace. Allowing the Raiz family to emigrate would be a significant gesture toward the achievement of this goal.

Mr. Speaker, I again commend my colleagues for their leadership and this opportunity to address this important issue.

## REPEAL OF SOCIAL SECURITY EARNINGS TEST

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1990

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of my colleagues to a bill I have introduced today, H.R. 4241, which eliminates the earnings test for Social Security beneficiaries over the age of 65. This legislation will also raise the cap on outside earnings for those Social Security beneficiaries between the ages of 62 and 65.

Under current law, Social Security beneficiaries under the age of 70 who are employed or self-employed receive their full benefits unless their earnings exceed the annual earnings limitation. My bill eliminates the earnings test for senior citizens over the age of 65, and

raises the present limitation on exempt income from \$6,840 to \$8,949 for senior citizens between the ages of 62 and 65.

Currently senior citizens over the age of 65 lose \$1 for every \$3 which they earn over the income cap. While this is an improvement over the previous 1:2 reduction—a reduction that those seniors under the age of 65 are still subject—the reduction translates into a draconian tax rate of 33 percent for our Nation's seniors. A tax rate that our seniors are little able to afford.

One needs only to consider the aggregate tax rate for seniors to see the unfairness of the earnings test. For example, a senior over the age of 65 earning a modest amount just over the earnings cap is subject to the earnings test 33 percent marginal tax. When the income and Social Security taxes that seniors pay are added, the total tax bill can reach 60 percent of a senior's earnings.

Our Nation's senior citizens are also skilled, knowledgeable, reliable, and eager to work, and our Nation is experiencing a shortage of workers in many industries; shortages which seniors can alleviate. Furthermore, allowing seniors to return to work would reduce not increase the Federal budget deficit.

The Social Security earnings test originated with the creation of the Social Security System in 1935. One purpose was to remove older workers from the labor force in order to create jobs for the young.

However, today's labor situation is significantly different from the industrial society of the early 20th century. In particular, our seniors are able to meet the increasing demand for service-oriented workers, and they enjoy working.

Allowing seniors to return to the work force provides many benefits to our Nation such as increased tax revenues, and alleviating the depression and loneliness that often accompanies the later years in an individual's life.

And, most importantly, a study conducted by the Institute for Policy Innovation and the National Center for Policy Analysis reveals that the revenue-maximizing point for the earnings test occurs at nearly \$40,000, generating a new Federal revenue of \$3.2 billion.

With well over 200 Members of Congress currently in favor of changing the earnings test, we have the opportunity and the moral obligation to help our Nation's seniors.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the full text of H.R. 4241 at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I invite my colleagues to co-sponsor this vital measure:

H.R. 4241

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Social Security Earnings Test Amendments of 1990".

### SEC. 2. ELIMINATION OF EARNINGS TEST FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE ATTAINED RETIREMENT AGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 203(f)(8)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 403) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) of subsection (c) and paragraphs (1)(A) and (2) of subsection (d), by striking "the age of seventy" and inserting "retirement age (as defined in section 216(1))";

(2) in subsection (f)(1)(B), by striking "was age seventy or over" and inserting

"was at or above retirement age (as defined in section 216(1))";

(3) in subsection (f)(3), by striking "33 1/2 percent" and all that follows through "any other individual," and inserting "50 percent of such individual's earnings for such year in excess of the product of the exempt amount as determined under paragraph (8)," and by striking "age 70" and inserting "retirement age (as defined in section 216(1))";

(4) in subsection (h)(1)(A), by striking "age 70" each place it appears and inserting "retirement age (as defined in section 216(1))"; and

(5) in subsection (j), by striking "Age Seventy" in the heading and inserting "Retirement Age", and by striking "seventy years of age" and inserting "having attained retirement age (as defined in section 216(1))".

### (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) ELIMINATION OF REDUNDANT REFERENCES TO RETIREMENT AGE.—Section 203 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 403) is amended—

(A) in the last sentence of subsection (c), by striking "nor shall any deduction" and all that follows and inserting "nor shall any deduction be made under this subsection from any widow's or widower's insurance benefit if the widow, surviving divorced wife, widower, or surviving divorced husband involved became entitled to such benefit prior to attaining age 60;"; and

(B) in subsection (f)(1), by striking clause (D) and inserting the following: "(D) for which such individual is entitled to widow's or widower's insurance benefits if such individual became so entitled prior to attaining age 60;".

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO PROVISIONS FOR DETERMINING AMOUNT OF INCREASE ON ACCOUNT OF DELAYED RETIREMENT.—Section 202(w)(2)(B)(ii) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 402(w)(2)(B)(ii)) is amended—

(A) by striking "either"; and

(B) by striking "or suffered deductions under section 203(b) or 203(c) in amounts equal to the amount of such benefit".

### SEC. 3. INCREASE IN EXEMPT UNDER EARNINGS TEST FOR BENEFICIARIES UNDER RETIREMENT AGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 203(f)(8)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 403(f)(8)(D)) is amended to read as follows:

"(D)(i) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, the exempt amount which is applicable to an individual shall be \$745.75 for each month of the individual's taxable year ending after 1990 and before 1992.

"(ii) For purposes of subparagraph (B)(ii)(II), the increase in the exempt amount provided under clause (i) shall be deemed to have resulted from a determination which shall be deemed to have been made under subparagraph (A) in 1990."

### (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 203(f) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 403(f)) is further amended—

(A) in paragraphs (1), (3), and (4)(B), by striking "the applicable exempt amount" and inserting "the exempt amount";

(B) in paragraph (8)(A), by striking "the new exempt amounts (separately stated for individuals described in subparagraph (D) and for other individuals) which are to be applicable" and inserting "a new exempt amount which shall be effective"; and

(C) in paragraph (8)(B)—

(i) by striking "the exempt amount" and all that follows through "whichever" in the matter preceding clause (i) and inserting

"the exempt amount for each month of a particular taxable year shall be whichever"; (ii) by striking "corresponding" in clause (i); and (iii) by striking "an exempt amount" in the last sentence and inserting "the exempt amount".

(2) Section 203(h)(1)(A) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 403(h)(1)(A)) is amended by striking "the applicable exempt amount" and inserting "the exempt amount".

(3) Section 223(d)(4) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 423(d)(4)) is amended by striking "which is applicable to individuals described in subparagraph (D) thereof" and inserting "which would be applicable to individuals described in subparagraph (D) thereof as in effect on December 31, 1989, but for the amendments made by the Social Security Earnings Test Amendments of 1990".

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall apply with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1990.

MEMORIAL FOR DANIEL JOHNSON, SR.

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1990

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, in the course of history, there are certain individuals who truly excel and whose contributions make a noticeable difference in their community. They are the leaders, pioneers, and visionaries to whom we look for guidance and results. One such man was Daniel Johnson, Sr., of Angoon, AK. On Saturday, February 10, 1990, Daniel Johnson passed away following an unsuccessful heart transplant operation.

Johnson was the first president of Kootznoowoo, Inc., serving from 1973 through 1977. He also served on the city council, as mayor of Angoon, on the school advisory committee, and was long active in the Tlingit-Haida Council, and the Alaska Native Brotherhood.

John Norman, Kootznoowoo's corporate attorney since 1974, recalled that Johnson presided over the corporation at a time when there were few guidelines to follow. He is said to be the father of the corporation. "At that time the corporation was like a new baby learning to walk. It was Danny's good humor and encouraging words that helped that baby become the mature corporation that exists today," Norman said.

Johnson was chairman of the board of Kanalku Development Corp., a subsidiary of Kootznoowoo. Sterling Bolima, president of Kanalku, credits Johnson with gaining Admiralty Island wilderness status. Under his leadership in the mid-1970's, Kootznoowoo began a lobbying effort in Washington, DC, to protect the island from logging. Johnson traveled to Washington several times to testify before congressional committees on behalf of his home island.

In a letter to Dan's wife, Verna, Guy Martin, a former Assistant Secretary of the Interior, expressed his respect for Johnson as a leader and a representative of his village. "During the difficult fight to preserve and protect Admiralty Island," Martin wrote, "Dan stood tall in the

defense of his home and his lifestyle, even when criticism of the Angoon position came from the Alaska's congressional delegation, Alaska development interests, and other Native villages and corporations. Dan's courage, along with that of other important leaders from Angoon, finally paid off in the ultimate protection of Admiralty Island as a National monument."

He was one of the first Native leaders to blend Tlingit traditions with modern business. Fluent in the Tlingit language, Johnson was a member of the Bear Clan (Teikweidee).

Dan Johnson was born and raised in Angoon. He and his family lived in Juneau from 1957 to 1967 when Johnson worked for the Juneau Cold Storage and later for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He is survived by his wife, Verna, and children Daniel Jr., Alvin, and Valerie James of Angoon; Melanie Fredrickson and Steven of Juneau; Donald of California; and sisters Virginia Kennedy of Angoon and Marie Beasley of Seattle.

Johnson underwent a heart transplant on Sunday, February 4, 1990. His prognosis was good until midweek when tissue rejection symptoms set in. Norman and others were stranded in Juneau, unable to attend the memorial service for Johnson because of a severe winter storm. Despite the weather, over 250 people attended the memorial ceremony in Angoon on Saturday, February 17. Dozens of individuals and groups performed gospel songs in honor of Johnson's love of music.

Daniel Johnson will certainly be missed. His contributions in the community of Angoon and the State of Alaska will be long appreciated. John Norman remembers, "In all of my contacts with Danny, he always had the best interests of the corporation at heart and he was always proud of his wonderful family. Most of all I will remember his warm personality and winning smile. I'll never be able to think of Angoon and Kootznoowoo, Inc. without thinking of Daniel Johnson."

TRIBUTE TO THE NEW JERSEY WING OF THE CIVIL AIR PATROL

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1990

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House the outstanding achievements of the New Jersey Wing of the Civil Air Patrol. These fine young men and women reached for the skies and captured the national championship of the Cadet Drill Team competition held at Maxwell AFB, AL, on December 29, and those of us from the State of New Jersey are very proud of them.

This effort capped a great deal of hard work for those motivated young people, hard work that often goes unrecognized. For many years, the Civil Air Patrol has been carefully molding tomorrow's leaders; teaching responsibility, dedication, skills, and the value of teamwork. Through their involvement in the Civil Air Patrol, these volunteers help to per-

form valuable emergency services and serve to educate people about aviation and aerospace issues. So today, I would like to extend congratulations, not just to the members of New Jersey's Dragon Drill Team, but also to all Civil Air Patrol members across the country.

KILDEE HONORS RECIPIENTS OF THE WALTER REUTHER DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1990

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor seven exemplary members of United Auto Workers Local 599 who have shown great loyalty and commitment to their union and community for over 20 years.

For the last 14 years, UAW Local 599 in Flint, MI, has honored individuals who have held important leadership positions in the union for at least 20 years. On March 18, 1990, local 599 will present the "Walter Reuther Distinguished Service Award" to an additional six union members. Receiving the prestigious Walter Reuther Medallion are C.L. Anderson, Jesse G. Blueitt, Lamont M. Brown, Ronald Cook, Ted Ledbetter, and Theodore Maule, Sr. Each of these fine citizens of the Seventh Congressional District have made considerable sacrifices and contributions to local 599 and the community of Flint. They have all worked to improve the working conditions in our auto plants in Flint and they have collectively and individually made our city a better place to live.

Mr. Speaker, as we all know, Walter Reuther epitomized all that was good in our society. He was compassionate, he believed in a sense of justice and freedom, and he continually worked to protect and enhance human dignity. Walter Reuther would certainly be proud of the recipients of the award that bears his name.

Also on this day, local 599 will also honor Mr. Preston Schmidt, who will be presented with a special plaque in recognition of his remarkable record of service to the union and our community. While a member of local 599 for the past 40 years, Mr. Schmidt went on to serve the community in many other ways such as serving as a Flint Township constable, a Genesee County commissioner, and as chairman of the Genesee County Road Commission. Both Flint and local 599 have been extremely fortunate and have benefited from the involvement and services of Preston Schmidt.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the House of Representatives to join me, local 599, and the Flint community in honoring these extraordinary citizens who have set a standard that we should all try to emulate. I know they will continue their good work in the future, and I thank them for all they have done in the past. It is caring individuals such as these that have made the Seventh Congressional District in Michigan a better place to work, live, and raise families.



# NATIONWIDE REGULATIONS FOR CARGO INSPECTIONS

## HON. ROD CHANDLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1990

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, the Ways and Means Subcommittee on oversight recently conducted a 2-year investigation of the U.S. Customs Service commercial operations. During the course of this study I became increasingly concerned that there is no uniform program for inspection of cargo brought across our borders.

For example, at the port of Seattle, 12 percent of cargo is selected for inspection. Only 8 percent is selected in Los Angeles. Shippers are better off bringing their cargo through Los Angeles and similar ports where the chance for inspection and the ensuing cost is much lower. This discrepancy leaves our country more vulnerable to the entry of drugs and other illegal cargo at ports with less stringent inspection procedures.

Today, I am introducing legislation to direct customs to establish Nationwide regulations for cargo inspections. The process used to select cargo for inspection would be based on an assessment of the likelihood of violations of international trade and narcotics laws enforced by Customs.

The criteria used to assess the threat of cargo would include an examination of the cargo's source—country of origin, manufacturers, importers, commodities—and the relative threat between ports of entry and region.

In addition, the data collected would be used to provide statistics on the number of examinations performed, the reasons for the exam, the depth of the exam and the results of the exam, by port and region. These findings would be compiled annually and sensitive law enforcement information would be kept confidential.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in this effort to keep drugs and illegal cargo out of the United States.

The bill follows:

H.R. —

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. NATIONAL TRADE AND CUSTOMS LAW VIOLATION ESTIMATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days before the beginning of each fiscal year after fiscal year 1991, the Commissioner of Customs shall submit to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Committees") a report that contains estimates of—

(1) the number and extent of violations of the trade, customs, and illegal drug control laws listed under subsection (b) that will likely occur during the fiscal year; and

(2) the relative incidence of the violations estimated under paragraph (1) among the various ports of entry and customs regions within the customs territory.

(b) APPLICABLE STATUTORY PROVISIONS.—The Commissioner of Customs, after consultation with the Committees—

(1) shall, within 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, prepare a list of

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

those provisions of the trade, customs, and illegal drug control laws of the United States for which the United States Customs Service has enforcement responsibility and to which the reports required under subsection (a) will apply; and

(2) may from time-to-time amend the listing developed under paragraph (1).

### SEC. 2. NATIONAL ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY.

Within 90 days after submitting a report under section 1 for any fiscal year, the Commissioner of Customs shall—

(1) develop a nationally uniform enforcement strategy for dealing during that year with the violations estimated in the report; and

(2) submit to the Committees a report setting forth the details of the strategy.

### SEC. 3. CONFIDENTIALITY OF REPORTS.

The contents of any report submitted to the Committees under section 1 or 2(2) are confidential and disclosure of all or part of the contents is restricted to—

(1) officers and employees of the United States designated by the Commissioner of Customs;

(2) the chairman of each of the Committees; and

(3) those members of each of the Committees and staff persons of each of the Committees who are authorized by the chairman thereof to have access to the contents.

## HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 305

### HON. TOM BEVILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1990

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, on June 22, 1989, I introduced House Joint Resolution 305, a measure calling for a constitutional amendment to make desecration of the American flag illegal. Over 70 of my colleagues joined me in cosponsoring this bill. Among those who cosponsored this bill was my good friend and colleague, BILL NELSON of Florida. BILL believed as I did that it was important to have legislation which assured that our national symbol was protected.

Unfortunately, due to a clerical error Congressman NELSON's name was not added as a cosponsor until February 6, 1990. I know that he felt strongly about this issue and I regret that his name was not added immediately after he contacted me on August 1, 1989.

BILL is one of the finest individuals serving in the House of Representatives today. His work in Congress and with the Space Program set him apart as an outstanding public servant and I am proud to count him as a friend.

## A TRIBUTE TO THE 63D SECURITY POLICE SQUADRON

### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1990

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the critical role played by the 63d Security Police Squadron of Norton Air Force Base in San Bernardino, CA, in the recent United States interven-

March 12, 1990

tion in Panama. On March 23, 1990, the 63d is being appropriately honored by chapter 67 of the International Footprinters Association for its role in this successful mission.

On December 18, 1989, the men and women of the 63d Security Police Squadron arrived in Panama to serve as an integral part of "Operation Just Cause." The responsibilities of this unit were critical to the overall success of the United States military mission in Panama. These responsibilities included providing air base ground defense for Howard Air Force Base in Panama, providing necessary guard duty to the Bridge of Americas, and playing a direct role in the capture of Panamanian dictator Manuel Noriega. Most importantly, through the combined efforts of the 63d Security Police Squadron and other branches of the Armed Forces, the United States helped return Panama to its people and its government to those freely elected by the people to lead it.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you will join me today in commending Lt. Col. Mike De Capua and the members of his squadron for their dedication and heroism in fulfilling the mission of "Operation Just Cause" while serving their country. These brave men and women of the 63d Security Police Squadron include the following: A1c. Jeffrey A. Almgren; T. Sgt. Richard Alvarez; Amn. Paul R. Beuchat; A1c. Kirt J. Brooks; Sra. Ronald E. Butryn, Jr.; A1c. Stanley F. Caldwell; T. Sgt. Jose L. Candia; Sgt. Barry Cannon; S. Sgt. Stephen B. Cheatham; S. Sgt. Curt T. Cloud; A1c. Joaquina M. Contreras; A1c. Patrick L. Ellis; M. Sgt. Robert A. Flatt; Sra. Todd A. Grebel; A1c. Michail Grizkewitch, III; Sra. David W. Hardy; A1c. Wesley J. Howell, III; S. Sgt. Larry C. Ingham; A1c. Bashuan J. Isom; A1c. Mark S. Kennedy; Sgt. Joel A. Ketch; S. Sgt. Roscoe D. Lowe; A1c. Steven F. Manginell; A1c. Sarah L. McClure; A1c. Adrian S. McClain; Sra. Donald A. McQuarie; S. Sgt. Reginald Morrison; A1c. Maurice L. Mullinax, Jr.; Sra. Denise A. Nelson; Amn. John W. Parr, Jr.; A1c. Mark E. Perry; Amn. Kim M. Piskacek; S. Sgt. Kenneth V. Rice; A1c. Mark R. Searles; S. Sgt. Lauro Segura, Jr.; Capt. James L. Setzers; Amn. Doral D. Sharps; A1c. Terrence P. Shibata; S. Sgt. Ricky P. Smith; A1c. Jeffrey L. Spray; S. Sgt. Martin D. Stutzman; Sgt. Shane K. Thwaites; A1c. James J. Wolfe; and A1c. Brian C. Wolken.

## A TRIBUTE TO JEROME O'ROURKE OF FLINT, MI

### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1990

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to an outstanding citizen of my hometown of Flint, MI, Mr. Jerome O'Rourke. The Genesee County Bar Association has chosen to honor Jerry O'Rourke on March 13, 1990, for his many years of outstanding legal service to the Flint community.

Jerry O'Rourke has practiced law for 39 years in the Flint area. In addition to his suc-

cess as a private attorney, Jerry served his community in public office. He served for three terms as prosecuting attorney for Genesee County from 1955 to 1960, a time of great changes and challenges for our Nation and our community.

Jerry has also been an active member of numerous professional organizations including the American, the Michigan and the Genesee Bar Associations, the Association of Trial Lawyers of America, the National Association of Defense Lawyers in Criminal Cases, and the Michigan Trial Lawyers Association. He is a past president of the Genesee County Bar Association, and he has chaired important peer review committees for the Michigan Bar Association. He is also a fellow of the American Bar Foundation.

While Jerry O'Rourke has been most active with professional organizations, he has still found time to be active in his community. He currently serves as a trustee of the Charles Stewart Mott Community in Flint. He has been a member of the President's Club of the Democratic Party, a member of the Century Club of the Democratic Party and is a past chairman of the Genesee County Democratic Party.

There is no doubt that Jerry O'Rourke is an outstanding individual who has left his mark on Flint, MI. Our community has been a better place due to his commitment and hard work. It is truly fitting that the Genesee County Bar Association honor an individual of such high integrity and moral character as Mr. Jerome O'Rourke.

#### SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE AND ACID RAIN

HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 1990

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, much of the discussion concerning the reauthorization of the Clean Air Act and a solution to the acid rain problem has focused on the politics of the issue and what it will take to reach a compromise that can clear Congress and be signed into law by the President. Recently, the Senate has taken a major step toward that goal.

I concur with many of my colleagues who see the need for strong statutes to protect the environment. These protections, however, have a cost and the costs need to be weighed against the benefits. I remain disturbed about the continuing dispute within the scientific community about the nature of acid rain and the relative significance of acidic deposition to our environmental problems.

In the March 6, 1990, edition of the Wall Street Journal, S. Fred Singer, a professor of environmental sciences at the University of Virginia, who has written widely on the subject, discusses the current scientific evidence on acid rain and asks important questions about whether we have adequately addressed the cost-benefit issue. Before this train leaves the station on a fast track, Congress needs to be certain that the scientific evidence supports its assumptions about the problem and

that the costs of compliance are reasonable when weighed against the benefits that we are likely to realize.

#### THE ANSWERS ON ACID RAIN FALL ON DEAF EARS

(By S. Fred Singer)

A billion-dollar solution for a million-dollar problem: This is perhaps a facile way to summarize the acid-rain issue, but it's not far from the truth. The proposal to control emissions that could spur acid rain—now being debated on the Senate floor as part of the Clean Air bill—could cost \$5 billion to \$10 billion a year; the benefits, in terms of reduced damage, are uncertain and, at best, quite small.

This appears to be the conclusion of the National Acid Precitation Assessment Program (NAPAP), which is just completing a 10-year scientific study. This monumental federal program may be worth every penny of the half billion dollars spent—if only it substantiates that the ecological damage from acid rain would take decades, not years, to occur, if it occurs at all. There is time for measured responses that avoid the costly mistakes that come from panicky over-reaction.

Acid deposition, commonly referred to as acid rain, occurs when sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, emitted from fuel-burning power plants, motor vehicles and other man-made and natural sources, are transformed into acid compounds. Carried by the winds, they either fall out in dry form or rain out in water droplets, often quite far from their sources of emission. The scientific debate has been about the precise relationship that the levels and locations of emissions have with the acidity and locations of the rain, and about the severity of the ecological effects. The policy debate has been about the degree and timing of emission control and about who—and what sectors and what regions—should pay the bills (read: billions) that ultimately are passed on to consumers.

NAPAP brings some answers to these debates. First, America's best-kept secrets: From 1973 to 1988, sulfur dioxide emissions decreased 23%, to 24 million tons, despite a 45% increase in coal use; nitrogen oxides have declined 14% since a 1978 peak. Both decreases are the result of current clean-air laws.

And now the kicker, the outcome of this grand experiment in emissions reduction: "No apparent trend in the acidity of rainfall has been detected," according to James Mahoney, director of NAPAP, in October testimony before Congress. "Because of complex atmospheric reactions, percentage reductions in emissions may not result in similar percentage reductions in depositions," he added. Thus the relationship is not at all proportional—as was claimed in a 1983 National Academy of Sciences report, widely used as the basis for proposals to cut sulfur dioxide emissions, including the Senate bill.

NAPAP also counters the common wisdom that acid rain effects are caused only by sulfur dioxide from industrial sources. The Adirondacks, Catskills and Poconos are all downwind from major sulfur dioxide sources in the Midwest, yet according to NAPAP, only 11% of the lakes in the Adirondacks and 2% of those in the Catskills/Poconos have enough acidification to damage fish. Mostly small lakes are affected, further suggesting that local geology and soil drainage may be a contributing factor in acidification.

Another surprise: Except for red spruce at high elevations, acid rain hardly seems to

bother trees, and may even contribute to fertilization. Similarly, agricultural crops are sensitive to ozone, but not to acid rain. Acid rain's effects on materials, buildings and statues are difficult to quantify. In spite of lurid claims by the American Lung Association, there is no solid evidence on health effects. Finally, acid droplets do cause some deterioration of visibility, but so do all particulates, including sand and dust.

So what's all the fuss about? Asking this question about the emperor's clothes got a former NAPAP director into trouble. His successor, Mr. Mahoney, had to admit to Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D., NY) at the October hearing that even heroic efforts to reduce emissions may not improve small lakes located in acidic drainage basins—certainly not very quickly. Treating these lakes with lime every few years would be far more cost-effective.

Acid rain has become a symbol of national rain—the sin of prosperity—calling, it seems, for national explanation. We offer in sacrifice jobs and economic growth. Scientific evidence no longer seems to matter; nor does an analysis of the cost of controls vs. the benefits that might be achieved. The odds are that the debate in Congress on the Clean Air bill will continue to ignore the NAPAP results—the only scientific basis for determining benefits—since NAPAP doesn't produce the answer that regulators want to hear.

Why does the bill still call for a sulfur dioxide reduction of 10 million tons? Why not two million, or five million, or even all 24 million tons? It's hard to answer this when there is no cost-benefit analysis to guide policy. Yet everyone knows that as the degree of control is raised, costs escalate wildly while benefits increase only slightly.

The proper course is not hard to find. With no impending catastrophe on the horizon, the current improvements due to existing clean-air laws and should be speeded up by easing certain restrictions rather than by imposing new ones. For example,

Encourage policies that lead to a more rapid replacement of old power plants and of older, heavily polluting cars.

Allow a free choice of the technology or of any measure to reduce emissions, coupled with an expanded system of flexible emissions trading.

Increase the utilization of existing nuclear plants.

Conserve more energy wherever it makes economic sense.

Only after the first stage of emission reductions has been exhausted, and any reduction in acid rain documented, should legislators even consider the more drastic control measures that threaten the economic well-being of Americans.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.



As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, March 13, 1990, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

#### MARCH 15

9:30 a.m.

#### Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review legislative recommendations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Jewish War Veterans, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Blinded Veterans Association, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

#### Joint Economic

To resume hearings on the economic outlook for 1990, and on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1991.

B-352 Rayburn Building

#### MARCH 20

9:30 a.m.

#### Appropriations

#### Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for military health programs.

SD-192

#### Appropriations

#### Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-138

10:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations

#### Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, and the Smithsonian Institution.

S-128, Capitol

#### Appropriations

#### Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the U.S. Information Agency.

S-146, Capitol

#### Environment and Public Works

#### Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the Public Buildings Program of the General Services Administration.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.

#### Appropriations

#### Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Departmental Offices.

SD-192

#### Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 2088, to extend authority for Titles I and II of the Energy Policy Conservation Act (P.L. 94-163), to expand the strategic petroleum reserve (SPR) to one billion barrels, and to provide for predrawdown diversion authority for SPR oil.

SD-366

#### Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

2:30 p.m.

#### Appropriations

#### Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Panama Canal Commission.

SD-116

#### MARCH 21

9:30 a.m.

#### Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs.

SR-332

#### Appropriations

#### Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

#### Commerce, Science, and Transportation

#### Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the Federal Communication Commission's syndicated exclusivity rules.

SR-253

#### Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2274, to establish a Federal pay system with locality-based adjustments.

SD-342

#### Small Business

To hold hearings to examine the problems that confront small businesses in complying with the Environmental Protection Agency's regulations on underground storage tanks.

SR-428A

10:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations

#### Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Food and Drug Administration, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Farm Credit Administration, and Farm Credit System Assistance Board.

SD-138

#### Appropriations

#### Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the United States Secret Service, and the Internal Revenue Service.

SD-116

#### Finance

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to examine the effects of short-term trading on long-term investments, including S. 1654, to impose an excise tax on the gain of the sale of pension investment assets held for a short term.

SD-215

#### Judiciary

#### Constitution Subcommittee

To hold hearings S.J. Res. 232 and S.J. Res. 233, measures proposing an amendment to the U.S. Constitution with respect to the impeachment of Article III judges.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

#### Appropriations

#### VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Institute of Building Sciences, the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, and the Selective Service System.

SD-138

#### Commerce, Science, and Transportation Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1898, to provide Federal government guarantees of investments of state and local government pension funds in high-speed intercity rail facilities.

SR-253

#### MARCH 22

9:30 a.m.

#### Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

#### Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2108, to promote the production of organically produced foods through the establishment of a national standard production for organically produced products and providing for the labeling of such products.

SR-332

#### Appropriations

#### Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-138

#### Governmental Affairs

To continue hearings on S. 2274, to establish a Federal pay system with locality-based adjustments.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations

#### Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on management reforms.

SD-192

#### Appropriations

#### Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on the World Bank and the debt crisis.

SD-106

#### Appropriations

#### VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the American Battle Monuments Commission, Cemetery Expenses (Army), the National Credit Union Administration, and the United States Court of Veterans Appeals.

SD-116

## Finance

To resume hearings on proposed legislation for deficit reduction and spending initiatives contained in the President's fiscal year 1991 budget.

SD-215

2:00 p.m.

## Armed Services

## Readiness, Sustainability and Support Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 2171, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1991 for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1991, focusing on the operation and maintenance programs, including the impact of the Defense Management Report on logistics programs.

SR-222

## MARCH 23

9:30 a.m.

## Small Business

To hold hearings on small business opportunities with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

SR-428A

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Food Safety and Inspection Service, and Agricultural Marketing Service.

SD-138

## Finance

## Private Retirement Plans and Oversight of the Internal Revenue Service Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the Internal Revenue Code rules governing private pension plans and options for simplification.

SD-215

## MARCH 26

9:30 a.m.

## Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine the outlook for the world oil market in the 1990s and its implications for U.S. energy, economic, and security interests, focusing on future price and production patterns, the effect of recent events in Eastern bloc nations, the role of OPEC, and implications of new environmental policies.

SD-366

10:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Military Construction Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for military construction programs.

SD-192

## MARCH 27

9:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on manpower and personnel programs.

SD-192

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-138

## Energy and Natural Resources

## Energy Regulation and Conservation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1355, to assist private industry in establishing a uniform residential energy efficiency rating system.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Consumer Information Center, and the Office of Consumer Affairs.

S-126, Capitol

## Appropriations

## Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Indian Health Service of the Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

11:15 a.m.

## Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the nominations of L. Joyce Hampers, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development, and Brigadier Gen. Arthur E. Williams, to be a Member and President of the Mississippi River Commission.

SD-406

2:30 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on Central America.

SD-366

## MARCH 28

9:30 a.m.

## Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on S. 2227, to revise the provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (P.L. 80-104) governing exported pesticides.

SR-332

## Appropriations

## Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

## Commerce, Science, and Transportation

## Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1991 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, fo-

cusing on the space station and space shuttle programs.

SR-253

## Environment and Public Works

## Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the regulation of lawn chemicals.

SH-216

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1398 and S. 1332, to provide for the realignment or major mission change of certain medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Bureau of Public Debt, and the Office of Personnel Management.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.

## Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

## Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on noxious weeds.

SR-332

## Energy and Natural Resources

## Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on miscellaneous public lands measures, including S. 456, H.R. 1109, S. 465, H.R. 1159, S. 1756, S. 1864, H.R. 76, S. 2059, S. 2208, and S. 1770.

SD-366

## MARCH 29

9:30 a.m.

## Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

## Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on research issues.

SR-332

## Appropriations

## Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-116

## Commerce, Science, and Transportation

## Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to reauthorize the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction program.

SR-253

## Energy and Natural Resources

## Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1966, to implement a research, development, and demonstration program for the generation of commercial electric power from nuclear fission.

SD-366



10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army posture.

SD-192

## Appropriations

## VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Science Foundation.

S-126, Capitol

## Appropriations

## Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Institute for Standards and Technology.

S-146, Capitol

## Appropriations

## Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Urban Mass Transportation Administration and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

SD-138

## Finance

To hold hearings to examine possible causes for the decline of corporate income tax revenues, and to compare the U.S. corporate tax burden with that in other industrialized countries.

SD-215

2:00 p.m.

## Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

## Conservation and Forestry Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve agricultural programs, focusing on conservation issues.

SR-332

## Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1880, to revise title VI of the Communications Act of 1934 to ensure carriage on cable television of local news and other programming and to restore the right of local regulatory authorities to regulate cable television rates.

SR-253

## MARCH 30

9:30 a.m.

## Energy and Natural Resources

## Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 639, to establish a research and development program for the development of a domestic hydrogen fuel production capability.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and the Rural Electrification Administration.

SD-138

## APRIL 2

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Bureau of Land Management, and the Office of Surface Mining, both of the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

## Energy and Natural Resources

## Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 966, to implement a research, development, and demonstration program for the generation of commercial electric power from nuclear fission.

SD-366

## APRIL 3

9:30 a.m.

## Commerce, Science, and Transportation

## Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the U.S. global change research program and NASA's program, the Earth's Observing System.

SR-253

## Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the Department of Energy's Decision Plan relating to the opening of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in Carlsbad, New Mexico, and on proposed legislation to withdraw the public lands surrounding the WIPP site.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force posture.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. bilateral assistance.

SD-192

## APRIL 4

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Foreign Agricultural Service, General Sales Manager, and Soil Conservation Service.

SD-138

## APRIL 5

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Navy and Marine posture.

SD-192

## Appropriations

## Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Research and Special Programs Administration.

SD-138

## Appropriations

## Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the U.S. Postal Service, and the National Archives.

SD-116

## Finance

To hold hearings to examine the security of retirement annuities provided by insurance companies.

SD-215

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

## VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-192

## Energy and Natural Resources

## Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2117 and H.R. 2570, bills to designate certain lands as wilderness in the State of Arizona.

SD-366

## APRIL 18

9:00 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, the Vietnam Veterans of America, the Veterans of World War I, and the Non-Commissioned Officers Association.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and the National Gallery of Art.

S-128, Capitol

## APRIL 19

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Small Business Administration, and the Legal Services Corporation.

S-146, Capitol

## Appropriations

## Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Railroad Administration and

the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak).

SD-138

## Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Office of Management and Budget, and the Executive Office of the President.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on multilateral development banks.

SD-138

## APRIL 23

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-192

## APRIL 24

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the National Guard and Reserves.

SD-192

## Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Transportation Safety Board and the Federal Highway Administration.

SD-138

2:30 p.m.

## Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on refugee programs.

SD-138

## APRIL 25

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Office of the Attorney General.

S-146, Capitol

## Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the General Services Administration.

SD-116

## APRIL 26

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Na-

tional Aeronautics and Space Administration.

S-126, Capitol

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for defense intelligence programs.

S-407, Capitol

## Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of State.

S-146, Capitol

## Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the General Accounting Office.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

## Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1957, to provide for the efficient and cost effective acquisition of nondevelopmental items for federal agencies.

SD-342

## APRIL 30

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for fossil energy and clean coal technology programs of the Department of Energy.

S-128, Capitol

## MAY 1

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Supreme Court of the United States, the Judiciary, and the Federal Trade Commission.

S-146, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

## Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on Eastern Europe.

SD-138

## MAY 2

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

S-146, Capitol

## MAY 3

9:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991

for the Department of Defense, focusing on strategic programs.

S-407, Capitol

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Bureau of Mines, all of the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

## Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the U.S. Coast Guard.

SD-138

10:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Council on Environmental Quality, the National Space Council, and the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

SD-116

## MAY 4

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Resolution Trust Corporation.

SD-138

## MAY 8

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on tactical airpower.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.

## Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. military assistance.

SD-138

## MAY 10

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on land warfare.

SD-192

## Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Veterans' Administration.

S-126, Capitol

## Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Aviation Administration.

SD-138



## MAY 14

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for activities of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Agriculture.

S-128, Capitol

## MAY 15

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on sea-power.

SD-192

11:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on population policy and resources.

SD-138

## MAY 16

11:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

## MAY 17

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on space programs.

S-407, Capitol

11:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

## MAY 22

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Department of Defense, focusing on classified programs.

S-407, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on the global environment.

SD-138

## MAY 24

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for defense programs.

SD-192

## JUNE 5

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.

SD-138

## JUNE 12

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on organization and accountability.

SD-138

## JUNE 19

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.

Room to be announced

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.

Room to be announced

## CANCELLATIONS

## MARCH 23

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Aviation Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1741, to increase competition among commercial air carriers at the Nation's major airports.

SR-253